PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2004-143332

(43) Date of publication of application: 20.05.2004

(51)Int.Cl.

C08L 83/07

C08J 9/28

C08K 5/00

C08L 83/05

C08L101/14

(21)Application number: 2002-311470 (71)Applicant: SHINDO SENI KOGYO KK

(22)Date of filing:

25.10.2002

(72)Inventor: SHIRASAKI SHINYA

FUKAMACHI TADANORI

HAMADA MITSUO

(54) EMULSION COMPOSITION FOR SILICONE RUBBER SPONGE AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SILICONE RUBBER SPONGE

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an emulsion composition for a silicone rubber sponge that gives a silicone rubber sponge having uniform and fine cells and having good dimensional precision and to provide a process for producing the silicone rubber sponge using the emulsion composition.

SOLUTION: The emulsion composition for the silicone rubber sponge comprises (A) an addition reaction-curable liquid silicone rubber composition comprising (a) a diorganopolysiloxane having at least two alkenyl groups in one molecule, (b) an organopolysiloxane having at least two silicon atom-bonded hydrogen atoms in one molecule and (c) a platinum-based catalyst, (B) water containing a water-soluble polymer and (C) an emulsifier. The composition contains the component (A), the component (B) and the component (C) in an amount of 50-250 pts.wt. of the component (B) and 0.1-10 pts.wt. of the component (C) based on 100 pts.wt. of the total of the component (a), (b) and (c) in the component (A). The process for producing the silicone rubber sponge comprises curing the emulsion composition and then dehydrating.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

31.08.2005

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other

than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

- (A) Contain the addition reaction hardening mold liquefied silicone rubber constituent which comes to contain the diorganopolysiloxane which has at least two alkenyl radicals in a 1 molecule, the organopolysiloxane which has at least two silicon atomic union hydrogen in (b)1 molecule, and (c) platinum system catalyst, the water containing B water solubility polymer, and the (C) emulsifier, The emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge characterized by including the above (B) in the 50 -250 weight section, and including the above (C) at a rate of 0.1 - 10 weight section to the total quantity 100 weight section of (a) in the above (A), (b), and (c).
- [Claim 2]
- (B) The emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge according to claim 1 characterized by the loadings of the water-soluble polymer to the water in a component being 0.1 - 5 % of the weight. [Claim 3]
- (C) The emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge according to claim 1 characterized by the emulsifier of a component being a nonionic surface active agent. [Claim 4]

The manufacture approach of the silicone rubber sponge characterized by hardening the emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge according to claim 1 to 3, forming a humid silicone rubber sponge Mr. Plastic solid, removing water from said Plastic solid subsequently, and making with silicone rubber sponge.

[Claim 5]

The manufacture approach of the silicone rubber sponge according to claim 4 characterized by the emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge before hardening not containing air bubbles.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the manufacture approach of the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge, and silicone rubber sponge.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

Silicone sponge rubber is excellent in thermal resistance and weatherability, and since it is lightweight, it is used taking advantage of this property as surface coating material; various sealants of autoparts; copying machine rolls, such as packing, a gasket, and an O ring, etc. Conventionally, as this silicone rubber sponge plasticity constituent, many constituents are proposed as follows. [0003]

For example, the constituent for silicone rubber sponge which comes to blend the pyrolysis mold foaming agent represented by azobisisobutyronitril is known (for example, the patent reference 1, 2 reference). It blends with silicone rubber by using as a foaming agent constituent the emulsion which consists of organopolysiloxane, an emulsifier, water, and a **** agent, and the constituent made to foam using evaporation of water and expansion is proposed (patent reference 3 reference). Moreover, the silicone rubber sponge constituent with which husks blended with plastics the balun by which volatile matter like butane or an isobutane was connoted is proposed (patent reference 4 reference). However, since evaporation of the gas and water which a pyrolysis mold foaming agent disassembles and generates at the time of foaming, and the steam which expanded were used as a foaming agent and balun of thermal expansion nature was used as a foaming agent, although the mold goods of a simple configuration were turned to, there is a trouble of being unsuitable for the mold-goods application which has a complicated configuration, and the application was limited.

[0004]

Moreover, although the approach of freezing and hardening the silicone emulsion of the condensation reaction hardening mold which consists of hydroxy end blockade diorganopolysiloxane and an organic tin catalyst, removing water after thawing, and producing silicone rubber sponge was learned (patent reference 5 reference), much energy was needed for freezing and thawing, and this approach took long duration by Plastic solid completion, and there was a trouble that productivity was bad. Furthermore, in case a bridge is constructed and a rubber-like elasticity object is acquired according to the reaction mechanism which makes alkenyl radical content diorganopolysiloxane and the ORGANO hydrogen polysiloxane hydrosilylate under existence of a platinum system catalyst, water is made to live together and the constituent (patent reference 6 reference) which has silicone rubber sponge formed of the hydrogen gas generated at the reaction of this ORGANO hydrogen polysiloxane and water, or the constituent (patent reference 7 reference) which used liquefied alcohol instead of water is proposed.

Furthermore, the silicone rubber sponge constituent using water, univalent, or polyhydric alcohol is

known for the system which stiffens alkenyl radical content diorganopolysiloxane by the addition reaction with the ORGANO hydrogen polysiloxane, using the ORGANO hydrogen polysiloxane superfluously (patent reference 8 reference). When hardening each these addition reaction hardening mold silicone rubber sponge constituent, it uses hydrogen gas and water as a foaming agent, and had the trouble that the cellular structure becomes an ununiformity with the ingredient charge to a cavity, or a die-components dimension differed from the components dimension after shaping, and dimensional accuracy worsened in compression molding or injection shaping. And the method of manufacturing silicone rubber sponge from the emulsion constituent and emulsion constituent for producing silicone rubber sponge from an addition reaction hardening mold silicone emulsion in these patents reference is not indicated.

[0006]

Moreover, the method of manufacturing the emulsion constituent and silicone rubber sponge for producing silicone rubber sponge was proposed from the addition reaction hardening mold silicone emulsion constituent (patent reference 9 reference), and it was the description to use the absorptivity polymer as a gelling agent for emulsion stabilization, and it was suitable for the compression-molding application, and although excelled in the dimensional accuracy of the sponge Plastic solid which is mold goods, there was a trouble that the fineness of a cel and the homogeneity of a cel were missing here. [0007]

[Patent reference 1]

JP,44-461,B (claim)

[Patent reference 2]

JP,7-247436,A (claim 1 and [0011])

[Patent reference 3]

JP,7-122000,B (claim 1, [0063], etc.)

[Patent reference 4]

JP,5-209080,A (claims 1-3)

[Patent reference 5]

JP,59-12832,A (claim)

[Patent reference 6]

JP,54-135865,A (claim 11)

[Patent reference 7]

JP,5-70692,A (claims 1 and 6 etc.)

[Patent reference 8]

JP,11-130963,A (claims 1 and 2)

[Patent reference 9]

JP,2002-114860,A (claims 1-11, [0014], etc.)

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

The object of this invention carries out bridge formation hardening of the emulsion for addition reaction hardening mold silicone rubber sponge, after it removes water, it has homogeneity and a fine cel, and it is to offer the manufacture approach of the emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge for moreover obtaining silicone rubber sponge with sufficient dimensional accuracy, and silicone rubber sponge. [0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

this invention persons reached this invention, as a result of inquiring that the above-mentioned trouble should be canceled. That is, this invention offers the manufacture approach of the following emulsions for silicone rubber sponge, and silicone rubber sponge.

1) The addition reaction hardening mold liquefied silicone rubber constituent which comes to contain the diorganopolysiloxane which has at least two alkenyl radicals in (A) al molecule, the organopolysiloxane which has at least two silicon atomic union hydrogen in (b)1 molecule, and (c) platinum system catalyst, the water containing B water solubility polymer, and the (C) emulsifier are

contained,

The emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge characterized by including the above (B) in the 50 - 250 weight section, and including the above (C) at a rate of 0.1 - 10 weight section to the total quantity 100 weight section of (a) in the above (A), (b), and (c). [0010]

- 2) Emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge given [above-mentioned] in 1 term characterized by the loadings of the water-soluble polymer to the water in the (B) component being 0.1 5 % of the weight.
- 3) Emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge given [above-mentioned] in 1 term characterized by the emulsifier of the (C) component being a nonionic surface active agent.
- 4) The manufacture approach of the silicone rubber sponge characterized by hardening the emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge of a publication to either of the one to 3 above-mentioned terms, forming a humid silicone rubber sponge Mr. Plastic solid, removing water from said Plastic solid subsequently, and making with silicone rubber sponge.
- 5) The manufacture approach of the silicone rubber sponge given [above-mentioned] in 4 terms characterized by the emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge before hardening not containing air bubbles.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The addition reaction hardening mold liquefied silicone rubber constituent of the (A) component used for this invention is silicone rubber which presents and hardens the shape of liquid in ordinary temperature, and has rubber-like elasticity, and is an addition reaction hardening mold liquefied silicone rubber constituent which consists of alkenyl radical content diorganopolysiloxane and a silicon atomic union hydrogen atom content ORGANO hydrogen polysiloxane, hardens according to a platinum system catalyst and serves as silicone rubber as a liquefied silicone rubber constituent to apply. [0013]

It is the liquefied silicone rubber constituent which specifically consists of the diorganopolysiloxane which has at least two alkenyl radicals in (a)1 molecule, organopolysiloxane which has at least two silicon atomic union hydrogen atoms in (b)1 molecule, and a (c) platinum system catalyst as this addition reaction hardening mold liquefied silicone rubber constituent.

This constituent is explained. First, the organopolysiloxane of the (a) component has at least two silicon atomic union alkenyl radicals in 1 molecule, and a vinyl group, an allyl group, a pro ** nil radical, etc. are illustrated as an alkenyl radical. moreover -- as organic radicals other than an alkenyl radical -- aryl group [, such as alkyl group; phenyl groups, such as a methyl group, an ethyl group, and a propyl group and a tolyl group]; -- alkyl halide radicals, such as 3, 3, and 3-triphloropropyl group and 3-chloropropyl radical, etc. are mentioned. The molecular structure of this component may be any of the shape of a straight chain, and the shape of a straight chain containing branching. Although especially the molecular weight of this component is not limited, it is desirable that the viscosity in 25 degrees C is 100 or more mPa-s and 100,000 mPa-s or less. In this invention, two or more sorts of above-mentioned organopolysiloxane may be combined.

[0014]

Next, the addition reaction of the organopolysiloxane of the (b) component is carried out, and the silicon atomic union hydrogen atom of this component constructs a bridge, and makes the silicon atomic union alkenyl radical of the organopolysiloxane in the (a) component to be a cross linking agent and harden it under existence of the platinum system catalyst of the (c) component. This component needs to have three or more silicon atomic union hydrogen atoms preferably in [at least two] 1 molecule. (b) as the silicon atomic union organic radical in a component -- aryl group [, such as alkyl group; phenyl groups, such as a methyl group, an ethyl group, and a propyl group, and a tolyl group]; -- alkyl halide radicals, such as 3, 3, and 3-triphloropropyl group and 3-chloropropyl radical, etc. are mentioned. The molecular structure of any of the shape of the shape of the shape of a straight chain and branching, annular, and a

mesh is sufficient also as this component. Although especially the molecular weight of this component is not limited, it is desirable that the viscosity in 25 degrees C is 3 - 10,000 mPa-s. [0015]

(A) The loadings in a component are an amount from which the mole ratio of the silicon atomic union hydrogen atom in the (b) component and the silicon atomic union alkenyl radical in the (a) component becomes - (0.5:1) (50:1), and this is because the degree of hardness of the silicone rubber sponge which is a hardened material will become high too much if larger [if this mole ratio is smaller than 0.5, good hardenability will not be acquired, but] than 50. Moreover, the platinum system catalyst of the (c) component is a catalyst for making it harden by the addition reaction, for example, the olefin complex of platinum impalpable powder, platinum black, chloroplatinic acid, and chloroplatinic acid, a complex compound with the alkenyl siloxane of chloroplatinic acid, a rhodium compound, and a palladium compound are illustrated. The suitable amount as a catalyst is used for these.

In order to adjust a fluidity in this liquefied silicone rubber constituent or to raise the mechanical strength of a hardened material to it, various kinds of bulking agents may be blended with it. As such a bulking agent A sedimentation silica, fumed silica, carbon black, a baking silica, a colloid calcium carbonate, Reinforcement nature bulking agents, such as fumed titanium dioxide; Quartz powder, silicon soil, aluminosilicate, Un-reinforcing nature bulking agents, such as magnesium oxide and a sedimentation method calcium carbonate; dimethyldichlorosilane and the thing which passed and carried out hydrophobing processing with organic silicon compounds, such as KISAME chill disilazane and octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, are mentioned in these bulking agents. Furthermore, alcohols, a pigment, an addition reaction inhibitor, a heat-resistant agent, a flame retarder, a plasticizer, an adhesive grant agent, etc. may be blended if needed.

The water in the (B) component used for this invention is a component required for production of the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge, if pure, it is good, and the class is not restricted. Tap water, well water, ion exchange water, and distilled water are illustrated. (B) The loadings of a component are per [50] total quantity 100 weight section of (a) in the (A) component, (b), and (c) - the 250 weight sections, and are the 70 - 200 weight section preferably. It is because the reinforcement of the silicone rubber sponge formed will be spoiled if the expansion ratio of the silicone rubber sponge which will be formed if fewer than 50 weight sections is small and exceeds the 250 weight sections. (B) Conventionally, it is used as the thickener and the viscous agent of an emulsion, the water-soluble polymer contained in a component has the high viscosity of the aquosity object at the time of being easy to dissolve in water, and it is blended in order to prepare a stable emulsion in the amount of low emulsifiers. The loadings to the water are 0.5 - 3 % of the weight preferably 0.1 to 5% of the weight. When the amount is lower than 0.1 % of the weight, the viscosity of the aquosity object which the water-soluble polymer dissolved is low, and when exceeding 5 % of the weight, viscosity is too high, the deaeration from an emulsion becomes [a stable emulsion is difficult to get,] difficult, and it is not all desirable.

[0018]

(B) As a water-soluble polymer in a component, although the sodium salt of the sodium salt of an alginic acid, sodium alginate, and carboxylate, the sodium salt of a carboxymethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, cellulose ether, hydroxyethyl cellulose, denaturation starch, polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylate, or polymethacrylate etc. is illustrated, a higher thing has the more more desirable viscosity when dissolving in water.

[0019]

Although it is blended in order that the emulsifier of the (C) component used for this invention may form a stable emulsion, and especially the class is not limited, generally a nonionic emulsifier is desirable. The nonionic surface active agent as a nonionic emulsifier Polyoxyethylene alkylether, polyoxyethylene alkylether, Ethylene glycol mono-fatty acid ester, propylene glycol mono-fatty acid ester, Sorbitan mono-fatty acid ester, sorbitan trifatty

acid ester, Polyoxyethylene mono-fatty acid ester, polio KISHIECHI range fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene propylene glycol fatty acid ester, or POE polyhydric alcohol is illustrated, and one sort or two sorts or more may be used together. The HLB value of the emulsifier to be used has the desirable thing of 6-14, and it is more desirable to use two or more sorts together. (C) the total quantity 100 weight section of (a), (b), and (c) -- receiving -- 0.1 - 10 weight section -- it is 0.5 - 7 weight section preferably. [in / the quantity of the loadings of a component can be substantially decreased according to the viscosity of the (B) component, and / the (A) component] Since the physical property after the heatproof of silicone rubber sponge will fall remarkably if it will be hard to become a stable emulsion for silicone rubber sponge if fewer than the 0.1 weight section, and 10 weight sections are exceeded, neither is desirable.

[0020]

The emulsion for silicone rubber sponge which consists of this (A) component, the (B) component, and the (C) component can be manufactured, for example by the following approaches. (A) liquefied silicone rubber constituent of the specified quantity, the water containing (B) water solubility polymer of the specified quantity, and the (C) emulsifier of the specified quantity are fed into a high-speed stirring mixer. The every place quantum of water and the (C) emulsifier which carries out predetermined time stirring mixing, or contains the (a) component in the (A) component and the (B) water soluble polymer is supplied to a high-speed stirring mixer, and after carrying out predetermined time stirring mixing, stirring mixing of the (b) component in the (A) component of the specified quantity and the (c) component may be carried out. Although it passes and a NSHIERU mixer, a gay day spar, a colloid mixer, a vacuum mixing stirring mixer, or a biaxial extruder is illustrated, if it is a homomixer, a paddle type mixer, and the thing from which a stable emulsion is obtained as a mixer used here, it will not be limited especially.

[0021]

the time of this emulsion for silicone rubber sponge involving in air bubbles at the time of mixing -- after deaeration (for example, compression-molding metal mold) -- it is -- ordinary temperature - by hardening at the temperature of 50-100 degrees C preferably, making 120 degrees C of silicone rubber sponge Mr. Plastic solids of a damp or wet condition form, and then removing water from the silicone rubber sponge Plastic solid of a damp or wet condition by 150-250-degree C secondary heat-treatment, a cel is uniform, moreover, it is fine and silicone rubber sponge with sufficient dimensional accuracy can be obtained. Moreover, the emulsion for silicone rubber can be extruded from a nozzle in the shape of a rod, for example, it can be made to be able to harden in 80-100-degree C hot water, hot air drying of it can be carried out, and string-like silicone rubber sponge can also be produced.

[Example]

Hereafter, an example and the example of a comparison explain this invention to a detail. In the following publications, it means weight % that there is that it is with the section with % about the weight section, respectively, and viscosity shows the value in 25 degrees C. Each property of the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge and silicone rubber sponge was measured on condition that the following.

- Emulsification condition; The condition of emulsification was externally judged by viewing after predetermined time amount stirring mixing.
- Consistency of sponge; After carrying out shaping hardening of the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge at the shape of a sheet, hot air drying was carried out, the obtained shaping sheet was pierced to the punch of a fixed diameter, the weight and thickness of a rubber piece which were pierced were measured, and weight/volume (g/cm3) was computed as a consistency.
- Dimensional accuracy; The proportion which broke the shaping sheet thickness after hot air drying (mm) by hardening shaping sheet thickness before hot air drying (mm) was computed as dimensional accuracy.
- Diameter of a cel; It observed with the magnifier. [0023]

Examples 1-3

The hexamethyldisilazane 5 section and the water 1 section were added as the dimethylpolysiloxane (0.14% of vinyl group contents) [(a) Component] 100 section of viscosity 10,000 mPa-s by which chain both ends were blocked by the dimethyl vinyl siloxy radical, the fumed silica 20 section of specificsurface-area of 200m 2/g, and a silica processing agent, it mixed to homogeneity with the mixer, heat treatment was performed under 180 degrees C and reduced pressure for 2 hours, and the existing fluid liquefied silicone rubber base was prepared. this -- ** - SU -- 100 -- the section -- both ends -trimethylsiloxy -- a radical -- a blockade -- dimethylsiloxane -- /-- methylhydrogensiloxane -- a copolymer (0.8% of silicon atomic union hydrogen contents) -- [-- (-- b --) -- a component --] -- 0.5 -the section -- chloroplatinic acid -- a divinyl -- tetramethyl one -- disiloxane -- platinum -- a complex --[-- (-- c --) -- a component --] -- 0.1 -- the section (0.4% of platinum concentration) -- a reaction -- a retardant -- ***** -- 3 and 5-dimethyl-1- the KISHIRU-3 all 0.1 sections -- adding -- homogeneity -mixing -- a liquefied silicone rubber constituent -- having obtained -- . The water which contains the sodium polyacrylate which is a water-soluble polymer in this liquefied silicone rubber constituent (1.0%) of water-soluble polymer contents), As a nonionic surface active agent, the polyoxyethylene JIRAU rate of the HLB value 6.6, With the compounding ratio [the compounding ratio to the total quantity 100 section of the (a), (b), and the (c) component in said liquefied silicone rubber constituent] which shows the polyoxyethylene dioleate of the HLB value 10.4 in a table 1 It supplied to the commercial loon tex mixer (Pine Rose company make), it mixed for 10 minutes by engine-speed 9000rpm, and the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge was prepared, respectively. [0024]

Next, in order to remove air bubbles from the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge of these air-bubbles mixing, after deaerating with a vacuum pump, it slushed into sheet-like metal mold with a thickness of 2mm, and it applied for 10 minutes, and hardened and 90 degrees C of silicone rubber sponge Mr. shaping sheets of a damp or wet condition were obtained. These shaping sheet was put into 150-degree C hot blast type oven, and carried out hot air drying over 1 hour, and sheet-like silicone rubber sponge was obtained, respectively. The consistency, dimensional accuracy, and the diameter of a cel were measured, and it was shown in a table 1. It was what whose homogeneity of a cel is [the silicone rubber sponge by this invention] also good, and is excellent in dimensional accuracy from this result. [0025]

The examples 1-2 of a comparison

Other than a water-soluble polymer not being included, although the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge was altogether prepared with the compounding ratio of a table 1 according to the procedure of examples 1 and 2, a stable emulsion could not be produced and the silicone rubber sponge Mr. Plastic solid of a damp or wet condition was not able to be acquired.

The example 3 of a comparison

The liquefied silicone rubber constituent 100 section of examples 1-3, the water (absorptivity polymer 2.0%) 120 section containing an absorptivity polymer (acrylate polymer partial sodium salt bridge formation object by Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd.), and the polyoxyethylene JIRAU rate 7 section were added, it mixed, and the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge was prepared, by the approach of examples 1-3, hot air drying was carried out and hardening and the result of having produced silicone rubber sponge were shown in a table 1.

[A table 1]

[0026]

	実施例1	実施例2	実施例3	比較例1	比較例2	比較例3
液状シリコーンゴム組成物	100	100	100	100	100	100
(部)(*)						
水溶性ポリマー(1.0%)を	120	180	120			
含有する水(部)						
吸水性ポリマー(2.0%)を						120
含有する水(部)						
水(部)				60	60	
ポリオキシエチレンジオレエ	0.6	0.6	0.6		12	
一ト(部)						
ポリオキシエチレンジラウレ	2.5	2.5		18		7
ト(部)	<u> </u>					
乳化状態	乳化	乳化	乳化	乳化せず	乳化せず	乳化
密度	0.58	0.48	0.61			0.57
寸法精度	1.0	1.0	0.99			0.99
セル径(mm)	0.1~0.2	0.1~0.2	0.1以下			0.2~0.8

(*)(a),(b)および(c)の合計量100部

[0027]

Example 4

The Aerosil R-972 (product made from **** Aerosil) 20 section which carried out surface preparation to the methylvinyl polysiloxane polymer (0.14% of vinyl group contents) [(a) Component] 100 section of viscosity 40,000 mPa-s by which chain both ends were blocked by the dimethyl vinyl siloxy radical by dimethyldichlorosilane was added, it mixed to homogeneity, heat treatment was performed at 180 degrees C for 2 hours, and the existing fluid liquefied silicone base was prepared. this -- ** - SU -- 100 -- the section -- both ends -- trimethylsiloxy -- a radical -- a blockade -- dimethylsiloxane -- /-methylhydrogensiloxane -- a copolymer (0.8% of silicon atomic union hydrogen contents) -- [-- (-- b --) -- a component --] -- 0.5 -- the section -- chloroplatinic acid -- a divinyl -- tetramethyl one -- disiloxane -- platinum -- a complex -- [-- (-- c --) -- a component --] -- 0.1 -- the section (0.4% of platinum concentration) -- a reaction -- a retardant -- ***** -- 3 and 5-dimethyl-1- the KISHIRU-3 all 0.1 sections -- adding -- homogeneity -- mixing -- a liquefied silicone rubber constituent -- having obtained -- . To this liquefied silicone rubber constituent as a compounding ratio to the total quantity 100 section of the aforementioned (a), (b), and (c) The water (2% of water-soluble polymer contents) 120 section containing the sodium polyacrylate which is a water-soluble polymer, As a higher-alcohol system nonionic surface active agent, the SANNO nick SS-50 (Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd. make) 2.5 section of HLB10.5, Measure the SANNO nick SS-70 (Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd. make) 2.5 section of HLB12.8 in a container, and T.K. gay mixer MARKII2.5 mold (special opportunity-ized

industrial company make) is used. By engine-speed 5000rpm, it applied for 5 minutes, and mixed, and the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge was prepared. [0028]

After deaerating this emulsion for silicone rubber sponge with a vacuum pump, it slushed into sheet-like metal mold with a thickness of 2mm, and hardened over 15 minutes at 90 degrees C, and the silicone rubber sponge Mr. shaping sheet of a damp or wet condition was obtained. Hot air drying of these shaping sheet was carried out by the same approach as an example 1, and silicone rubber sponge was obtained. The consistency, dimensional accuracy, and the diameter of a cel were measured. Consequently, the consistency was [0.98 and the diameter of a cel of 0.59 and dimensional accuracy] 0.05-0.1mm.

[0029]

The example 4 of a comparison

In the example 4, as a result of carrying out on an example 4 and these conditions except [all] using the water (0.3% of absorptivity polymer contents) 120 section made to gel by the acrylate polymer partial sodium salt bridge formation object as an absorptivity polymer instead of a water-soluble polymer, the consistency was [0.98 and the diameter of a cel of 0.58 and dimensional accuracy] 0.2-1.0mm. Example 5

In the liquefied silicone rubber constituent DY35-700 A/B(Dow Corning Toray Silicone make) 100 section of a sedimentation silica system The water (2% of water-soluble polymer contents) 120 section which contains sodium polyacrylate as a water-soluble polymer, As a higher-alcohol system nonionic surface active agent, the SANNO nick SS-50 2.5 section, After measured the SANNO nick SS-70 2.5 section in the container, having used the T.K. homomixer, having applied for 5 minutes, mixing by rotational frequency 5000rpm and preparing the emulsion for silicone rubber, by the same approach as an example 4, it deaerated and hardened, and hot air drying was carried out and silicone rubber sponge was obtained. The consistency was [0.99 and the diameter of a cel of 0.99 and dimensional accuracy] 0.1mm or less as a result of measurement. [0030]

[Effect of the Invention]

Including a (A) component - (C) component, the emulsion constituent for silicone rubber sponge of this invention hardens in the state of an emulsion, and has the description that the silicone rubber sponge Mr. Plastic solid of a damp or wet condition can be formed. Moreover, since the manufacture approach of the silicone rubber sponge of this invention carries out hot air drying of the silicone rubber sponge Mr. Plastic solid of a damp or wet condition and serves as silicone rubber sponge, the flattery nature of a metal mold configuration is also good, and dimensional accuracy is also good, and it excels in the homogeneity of a cel, and has the description that silicone rubber sponge with a fine cel can moreover be manufactured efficiently.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the manufacture approach of the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge, and silicone rubber sponge.

[0002]

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

PRIOR ART

[Description of the Prior Art]

Silicone sponge rubber is excellent in thermal resistance and weatherability, and since it is lightweight, it is used taking advantage of this property as surface coating material; various sealants of autoparts; copying machine rolls, such as packing, a gasket, and an O ring, etc. Conventionally, as this silicone rubber sponge plasticity constituent, many constituents are proposed as follows.

[0003]

For example, the constituent for silicone rubber sponge which comes to blend the pyrolysis mold foaming agent represented by azobisisobutyronitril is known (for example, the patent reference 1, 2 reference). It blends with silicone rubber by using as a foaming agent constituent the emulsion which consists of organopolysiloxane, an emulsifier, water, and a **** agent, and the constituent made to foam using evaporation of water and expansion is proposed (patent reference 3 reference). Moreover, the silicone rubber sponge constituent with which husks blended with plastics the balun by which volatile matter like butane or an isobutane was connoted is proposed (patent reference 4 reference). However, since evaporation of the gas and water which a pyrolysis mold foaming agent disassembles and generates at the time of foaming, and the steam which expanded were used as a foaming agent and balun of thermal expansion nature was used as a foaming agent, although the mold goods of a simple configuration were turned to, there is a trouble of being unsuitable for the mold-goods application which has a complicated configuration, and the application was limited.

Moreover, although the approach of freezing and hardening the silicone emulsion of the condensation reaction hardening mold which consists of hydroxy end blockade diorganopolysiloxane and an organic tin catalyst, removing water after thawing, and producing silicone rubber sponge was learned (patent reference 5 reference), much energy was needed for freezing and thawing, and this approach took long duration by Plastic solid completion, and there was a trouble that productivity was bad. Furthermore, in case a bridge is constructed and a rubber-like elasticity object is acquired according to the reaction mechanism which makes alkenyl radical content diorganopolysiloxane and the ORGANO hydrogen polysiloxane hydrosilylate under existence of a platinum system catalyst, water is made to live together and the constituent (patent reference 6 reference) which has silicone rubber sponge formed of the hydrogen gas generated at the reaction of this ORGANO hydrogen polysiloxane and water, or the constituent (patent reference 7 reference) which used liquefied alcohol instead of water is proposed. [0005]

Furthermore, the silicone rubber sponge constituent using water, univalent, or polyhydric alcohol is known for the system which stiffens alkenyl radical content diorganopolysiloxane by the addition reaction with the ORGANO hydrogen polysiloxane, using the ORGANO hydrogen polysiloxane superfluously (patent reference 8 reference). When hardening each these addition reaction hardening mold silicone rubber sponge constituent, it uses hydrogen gas and water as a foaming agent, and had the trouble that the cellular structure becomes an ununiformity with the ingredient charge to a cavity, or a die-components dimension differed from the components dimension after shaping, and dimensional

accuracy worsened in compression molding or injection shaping. And the method of manufacturing silicone rubber sponge from the emulsion constituent and emulsion constituent for producing silicone rubber sponge from an addition reaction hardening mold silicone emulsion in these patents reference is not indicated.

[0006]

Moreover, the method of manufacturing the emulsion constituent and silicone rubber sponge for producing silicone rubber sponge was proposed from the addition reaction hardening mold silicone emulsion constituent (patent reference 9 reference), and it was the description to use the absorptivity polymer as a gelling agent for emulsion stabilization, and it was suitable for the compression-molding application, and although excelled in the dimensional accuracy of the sponge Plastic solid which is mold goods, there was a trouble that the fineness of a cel and the homogeneity of a cel were missing here.

[0007] [Patent reference 1] JP,44-461,B (claim) [Patent reference 2] JP,7-247436,A (claim 1 and [0011]) [Patent reference 3] JP,7-122000,B (claim 1, [0063], etc.) [Patent reference 4] JP,5-209080,A (claims 1-3) [Patent reference 5] JP.59-12832,A (claim) [Patent reference 6] JP,54-135865,A (claim 11) [Patent reference 7] JP,5-70692,A (claims 1 and 6 etc.) [Patent reference 8] JP,11-130963,A (claims 1 and 2) [Patent reference 9] JP,2002-114860,A (claims 1-11, [0014], etc.) [8000]

[Translation done.]

Page 1 of 2

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

WRITTEN AMENDMENT

[Procedure amendment]

[Filing Date] January 28, Heisei 16 (2004. 1.28)

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Description

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0027

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The content of amendment]

[0027]

Example 4

The Aerosil R-972 (product made from Japanese Aerosil) 20 section which carried out surface preparation to the methylvinyl polysiloxane polymer (0.14% of vinyl group contents) [(a) Component] 100 section of viscosity 40,000 mPa-s by which chain both ends were blocked by the dimethyl vinyl siloxy radical by dimethyldichlorosilane was added, it mixed to homogeneity, heat treatment was performed at 180 degrees C for 2 hours, and the existing fluid liquefied silicone base was prepared. this -- ** - SU -- 100 -- the section -- both ends -- trimethylsiloxy -- a radical -- a blockade -dimethylsiloxane -- /-- methylhydrogensiloxane -- a copolymer (0.8% of silicon atomic union hydrogen contents) -- [-- (-- b --) -- a component --] -- 0.5 -- the section -- chloroplatinic acid -- a divinyl -tetramethyl one -- disiloxane -- platinum -- a complex -- [-- (-- c --) -- a component --] -- 0.1 -- the section (0.4% of platinum concentration) -- a reaction -- a retardant -- ***** -- 3 and 5-dimethyl-1- the KISHIRU-3 all 0.1 sections -- adding -- homogeneity -- mixing -- a liquefied silicone rubber constituent -- having obtained -- . To this liquefied silicone rubber constituent as a compounding ratio to the total quantity 100 section of the aforementioned (a), (b), and (c) The water (2% of water-soluble polymer contents) 120 section containing the sodium polyacrylate which is a water-soluble polymer, As a higheralcohol system nonionic surface active agent, the SANNO nick SS-50 (Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd. make) 2.5 section of HLB10.5, Measure the SANNO nick SS-70 (Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd. make) 2.5 section of HLB12.8 in a container, and T.K. gay mixer MARKII2.5 mold (special opportunity-ized industrial company make) is used. By engine-speed 5000rpm, it applied for 5 minutes, and mixed, and the emulsion for silicone rubber sponge was prepared.

[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Description

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0029

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The content of amendment]

[0029]

The example 4 of a comparison

In the example 4, as a result of carrying out on an example 4 and these conditions except [all] using the water (0.3% of absorptivity polymer contents) 120 section made to gel by the acrylate polymer partial sodium salt bridge formation object as an absorptivity polymer instead of a water-soluble polymer, the

consistency was [0.98 and the diameter of a cel of 0.58 and dimensional accuracy] 0.2-1.0mm. Example 5

In the liquefied silicone rubber constituent DY35-700 A/B(Dow Corning Toray Silicone make) 100 section of a sedimentation silica system The water (2% of water-soluble polymer contents) 120 section which contains sodium polyacrylate as a water-soluble polymer, As a higher-alcohol system nonionic surface active agent, the SANNO nick SS-50 2.5 section, After measured the SANNO nick SS-70 2.5 section in the container, having used the T.K. gay mixer, having applied for 5 minutes, mixing by rotational frequency 5000rpm and preparing the emulsion for silicone rubber, by the same approach as an example 4, it deaerated and hardened, and hot air drying was carried out and silicone rubber sponge was obtained. The consistency was [0.99 and the diameter of a cel of 0.59 and dimensional accuracy] 0.1mm or less as a result of measurement.

[Translation done.]

JP 2004-143332 A 2004.5.20

(19) 日本回传許庁(JP)

(12)公 閱 特 許 公 報(A)

(11)特許出願公開證号

特別2004-143332 (P2004-143332A)

(43) 公開日 平成16年5月20日 (2004.5.20)

(21) 出願命号 特顯2002-311470 (P2002-3 (22) 出願日 平成14年10月25日 (2002. 1	COSL 83/07 COSJ 9/28 COSK 5/00 COSL 83/05 COSL 101/14	8 CFH 41002 0 5	頂)
	(74) 代 (74) 代 (72) 発	出版人 591168932 附近纖接工像株式会社 福井泉坂井郡全澤町切井郊60号1福 代理人 100087701 中理士 相同 耕作 代理人 100101328 弁理士 川崎 実失 白崎 镇也 福井泉坂井郡全澤町伊井11-1-1 這機能工業株式会社SC事業部内 発明者 忠則 福井泉坂井郡全澤町伊井11-1-1 道機能工業株式会社SC事業部内 発明者 忠則 福井泉坂井郡全澤町伊井11-1-1 道機能工業株式会社SC事業部内	. 新

(54) 【発明の名称】シリコーンゴムスボンジ用エマルション組成物およびシリコーンゴムスボンジの製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】均一で細かなセルを有し、寸法精度のよいシリコーンゴムスポンジを得るための シリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物と、それを用いる前記スポンジの製造方法 を提供する。

【解決手段】 (A) (a) 1分子中に少なくとも2個のアルケニル基を有するジオルガノ ポリシロキサン、(b) 1分子中に少なくとも2個のケイ素原子結合水素を有するオルガ ノポリシロキサンおよび(c)白金系触媒を含む付加反応硬化型液状シリコーンゴム組成 物、(B) 水溶性ポリマーを含有する水、および(C) 乳化剤を含有し、前記(A) にお ける (a)、(b) および (c) の合計量 100重量部、前記 (B) 50~250重量部 、前記(C) 0.1~10重量部の割合で含むシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組 成物、およびそれを硬化後、脱水するシリコーンゴムスポンジの製造方法。

10

20

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

(A) a) 1分子中に少なくとも2個のアルケニル基を有するジオルガノポリシロキサン、(b) 1分子中に少なくとも2個のケイ素原子結合水素を有するオルガノポリシロキサンおよび(c) 白金系触媒を含有してなる付加反応硬化型液状シリコーンゴム組成物、B) 水溶性ポリマーを含有する水、および(C) 乳化剤を含有し、

前記(A)における(a)、(b)および(c)の合計量 100 重量部に対し、前記(B)を $50\sim250$ 重量部、前記(C)を $0.1\sim10$ 重量部の割合で含むことを特徴とするシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物。

【請求項2】

(B) 成分中の水に対する水溶性ポリマーの配合量が0.1~5 重量%であることを特徴とする請求項1記載のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物。

【請求項3】

(C) 成分の乳化剤が非イオン界面活性剤であることを特徴とする請求項1記載のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物。

【請求項4】

請求項1~3のいずれかに記載のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物を硬化して湿潤のシリコーンゴムスポンジ様成形体を形成し、次いで前配成形体から水を除去してシリコーンゴムスポンジとなすことを特徴とするシリコーンゴムスポンジの製造方法。

【請求項5】

硬化する前のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物が気泡を含まないことを特徴 とする請求項4記載のシリコーンゴムスポンジの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明はシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションとシリコーンゴムスポンジの製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

シリコーンスポンジゴムは、耐熱性、耐候性に優れ、軽量であることから、かかる特性を 30 活かして、パッキング、ガスケット、〇リング等の自動車部品:複写機ロールの表面被覆材;各種シール材などとして使用されている。従来、かかるシリコーンゴムスポンジ形成性組成物としては、以下のとおり数多くの組成物が提案されている。

[0003]

例えば、アゾビスイソプチロニトリルに代表される熱分解型発泡剤を配合してなるシリコーンゴムスポンジ用組成物が知られている(例えば、特許文献1、2参照)。オルガノポリシロキサン、乳化剤、水、粘欄剤からなるエマルションを発泡剤組成物としてシリコーンゴムに配合し、水の蒸発、膨張を利用して発泡させる組成物が提案されている(特許文献3参照)。また、殻がプラスチックで、ブタンやイソブタンのような挿発性物質が内包されたバルーン等を配合したシリコーンゴムスポンジ組成物が提案されている(特許文献40参照)。しかし、発泡時に熱分解型発泡剤が分解して発生するガスや水の蒸発、膨張した水蒸気を発泡剤としたり、また、熱膨張性のバルーンを発泡剤としたりしているために、単純形状の成形品には向いているものの、複雑な形状を有する成形品用途には不向きという問題点があり、その用途は限定されていた。

[0004]

また、ヒドロキシ末端封鎖ジオルガノポリシロキサンと有機錫触媒からなる縮合反応硬化型のシリコーンエマルションを凍結して硬化し、解凍後に水を除去してシリコーンゴムスポンジを作製する方法が知られているが(特許文献5参照)、この方法では凍結、解凍に多くのエネルギーを必要とし、また成形体完成までに長時間を要し、生産性が悪いという問題点があった。さらに、アルケニル基合有ジオルガノポリシロキサンとオルガノハイド 50

ロジェンポリシロキサンとを白金系触媒の存在下にヒドロシリル化させる反応機構により、架橋してゴム状弾性体を得る際に、水を共存させて、設オルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンと水との反応で発生した水素ガスによってシリコーンゴムスポンジを形成される組成物(特許文献6参照)、あるいは水の代りに液状アルコールを用いた組成物(特許文献7参照)が提案されている。

[0005]

さらには、アルケニル基含有ジオルガノポリシロキサンを、オルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンとの付加反応によって硬化させる系で、オルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンを過剰に用い、かつ水と1価または多価アルコールを用いるシリコーンゴムスポンジ組成物が知られている(特許文献8参照)。これら付加反応硬化型シリコーンゴムスポンジ組成物はいずれも硬化する際に、水素ガスならびに水を発泡剤とするものであり、圧縮成形やインジェクション成形においてはキャビティへの材料仕込み量によってセル構造が不均一になったり、金型の部品寸法と成形後の部品寸法が異なり寸法精度が悪くなったりするという問題点があった。しかもこれら特許文献には付加反応硬化型シリコーンエマルションのあシリコーンゴムスポンジを製造する方法は記載されていない。

[0006]

また、付加反応硬化型シリコーンエマルション組成物からシリコーンゴムスポンジを作製するためのエマルション組成物およびシリコーンゴムスポンジを製造する方法が提案されており(特許文献 9 参照)、ここではエマルション安定化のために、ゲル化剤として吸水 20 性ポリマーを使用しているのが特徴で、圧縮成形用途に好適で、成形品であるスポンジ成形体の寸法精度に優れるものの、セルの細かさやセルの均一性に欠けるという問題点があった。

[0007]

【特許文献 1】

特公昭44-461号公報(特許請求の範囲)

【特許文献 2】

特開平7-247436号公報 (請求項1および [0011])

【特許文献 3】

特公平7-122000号公報 (請求項1、 [0063] など)

【特許文献4】

特開平5-209080号公報 (請求項1~3)

【特許文献 5】

特開昭59-12832号公報 (特許請求の範囲)

【特許文献 6】

特開昭54-135865号公報(請求項11)

【特許文献 7 】

特開平5-70692号公報(請求項1、6など)

【特許文献 8】

特開平11-130963号公報(請求項1、2)

【特許文献 9】

特開2002-114860号公報 (請求項1~11、 [9914] など)

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明の目的は、付加反応硬化型シリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションを架橋硬化し、水を除去した後に均一かつ細かなセルを有し、しかも寸法精度のよいシリコーンゴムスポンジを得るためのシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物とシリコーンゴムスポンジの製造方法を提供することにある。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】

50

30

20

30

本発明者らは上記問題点を解消すべく研究した結果、本発明に到達した。すなわち、本発 明は、以下のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションとシリコーンゴムスポンジの製造方 法を提供するものである。

1) (A) a) 1分子中に少なくとも2個のアルケニル基を有するジオルガノポリシロキ サン、(b)1分子中に少なくとも2個のケイ素原子結合水素を有するオルガノポリシロ キサンおよび(c)白金系触媒を含有してなる付加反応硬化型液状シリコーンゴム組成物 、B)水溶性ポリマーを含有する水、および(C)乳**化剤を含**有し、

前記 (A) における (a) 、 (b) および (c) の合計量 1 0 0 重量部に対し、前記 (B) を50~250重量部、前記 (C) を0.1~10重量部の割合で含むことを特徴とす るシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物。

[0010]

- 2) (B) 成分中の水に対する水溶性ポリマーの配合量が 0.1~5重量%であることを 特徽とする上記1)項記載のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物。
- 3) (C) 成分の乳化剤が非イオン界面活性剤であることを特徴とする上記 1) 項記載の シリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物。
- 4) 上記1) ~3) 項のいずれかに記載のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物 を硬化して湿潤のシリコーンゴムスポンジ様成形体を形成し、次いで前記成形体から水を 除去してシリコーンゴムスポンジとなすことを特徴とするシリコーンゴムスポンジの製造 方法。

[0 0 1 1]

5) 硬化する前のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物が気泡を含まないことを 特徽とする上記4)項記載のシリコーンゴムスポンジの製造方法。

[0 0 1 2]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明に使用される (A) 成分の付加反応硬化型液状シリコーンゴム組成物は、常温にて 液状を呈し、硬化してゴム状弾性を有するシリコーンゴムであり、かかる液状シリコーン ゴム組成物としては、アルケニル基含有ジオルガノポリシロキサンとケイ素原子結合水素 原子含有オルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンとからなり、白金系触媒により硬化して シリコーンゴムとなる付加反応硬化型液状シリコーンゴム組成物である。

[0013]

かかる付加反応硬化型液状シリコーンゴム組成物としては、具体的には、(a) 1 分子中 に少なくとも2個のアルケニル基を有するジオルガノポリシロキサン、(b) 1分子中に 少なくとも2個のケイ素原子結合水素原子を有するオルガノポリシロキサンおよび(c) 白金系触媒からなる液状シリコーンゴム組成物である。

この組成物について説明する。まず、(a) 成分のオルガノポリシロキサンは1分子中に 少なくとも2個のケイ素原子結合アルケニル基を有しており、アルケニル基としてはビニ ル基、アリル基、プロペニル基などが例示される。また、アルケニル基以外の有機基とし ては、メチル基、エチル基、プロビル基などのアルキル基;フェニル基、トリル基などの アリール基:3、3、3ートリプロロプロビル基、3ークロロプロビル基などのハロゲン 化アルキル基などが挙げられる。本成分の分子構造は直鎖状、分枝を含む直鎖状のいずれ 40 であってもよい。本成分の分子量は特に限定されないが、25℃における粘度が100m Pa·s以上、100、000mPa·s以下であることが好ましい。本発明においては 上記オルガノポリシロキサンを2種以上組み合わせてもよい。

[0014]

次に、(b)成分のオルガノポリシロキサンは架橋剤であり、(c)成分の白金系触媒の 存在下に本成分のケイ素原子結合水素原子が、(a)成分中のオルガノポリシロキサンの ケイ素原子結合アルケニル基に付加反応して架橋、硬化させるものである。本成分は1分 子中に少なくとも2個、好ましくは3個以上のケイ素原子結合水素原子を有することが必 要である。(b)成分中のケイ素原子結合有機基としては、メチル基、エチル基、プロピ ル基などのアルキル基:フェニル基、トリル基などのアリール基:3,3,3-トリフロ 50

ロプロピル基、3-クロロプロビル基などのハロゲン化アルキル基などが挙げられる。本成分も分子構造は、直鎖状、分核状、環状、網目状のいずれでもよい。本成分の分子量は特に限定されないが、25℃における粘度が3~10,000mPa·sであることが好ましい。

[0015]

(A) 成分中の配合量は、(b) 成分中のケイ素原子結合水素原子と(a) 成分中のケイ素原子結合アルケニル基のモル比が(0.5:1)~(50:1) となるような量であり、これは、このモル比が0.5より小さいと良好な硬化性が得られず、50より大きいと硬化物であるシリコーンゴムスポンジの硬度が高くなり過ぎるからである。また、(c) 成分の白金系触媒は付加反応により硬化させるための触媒であり、例えば、白金微粉末、白金黒、塩化白金酸、塩化白金酸のオレフイン譜体、塩化白金酸のアルケニルシロキサンとの錯化合物、ロジウム化合物、バラジウム化合物が例示される。これらは、触媒としての適当量を用いる。

[0016]

この液状シリコーンゴム組成物には、流動性を調節したり、硬化物の機械強度を向上させるために各種の充填剤を配合してもよく、このような充填剤としては、沈降シリカ、ヒュームドシリカ、カーボンブラック、焼成シリカ、コロイド状炭酸カルシウム、ヒユームド二酸化チタンなどの補強性充填剤;石英粉末、珪素土、アルミノケイ酸、酸化マグネシウム、沈降法炭酸カルシウムなどの非補強性充填剤;これらの充填剤をジメチルジクロロシラン、ヘキサメチルジシラザン、オクタメチルシクロテトラシロキサンなどの有機ケイ素で疎水化処理したものが挙げられる。さらに、必要に応じてアルコール類、顔料、付加反応抑制剤、耐熱剤、難燃剤、可塑剤、接着性付与剤などを配合してもよい。

[0 0 1 7]

本発明に使用される(B)成分中の水は、シリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションの作製に必要な成分であり、精浄であればよく、その種類は制限されない。水道水、井戸水、イオン交換水、蒸留水が例示される。(B)成分の配合量は、(A)成分における(a)、(b)および(c)の合計量100重量部当たり50~250重量部であり、好ましくは70~200重量部である。50重量部より少ないと形成されるシリコーンゴムスポンジの発泡倍率が小さく、250重量部を超えると、形成されるシリコーンゴムスポンジの強力をである。(B)成分中に含有する水溶性ポリマーは、従来、エマルションの増粘剤や粘稠剤として使用されるものでよく、水に溶解した際の水性物の粘性が高く、低乳化剤量で安定なエマルションを調製するために配合される。その水に対する配合量は0.1~5重量%、好ましくは0.5~3重量%である。その量が0.1重量%より低いときは水溶性ポリマーが溶解した水性物の粘性が低く、安定なエマルションが得難く、5重量%を超えるときは粘性が高過ぎてエマルションからの脱気が困難となり、いずれも好ましくない。

[0018]

(B) 成分中の水溶性ポリマーとしては、アルギン酸、アルギン酸ナトリウム、カルボキシレートのナトリウム塩、カルボキシメチルセルロースのナトリウム塩、メチルセルロース、セルロースエーテル、ヒドロキシエチルセルロース、変性デンブン、ポリビニルアル 40 コール、ポリアクリレートあるいはポリメタクリレートのナトリウム塩などが例示されるが、水に溶解したときの粘性が高いものほどより好ましい。

[0019]

プロピレングリコール脂肪酸エステルあるいはPOE多価アルコール類などが例示され、1種または2種以上を併用してもよい。用いる乳化剤のHLB値は6~14のものが好ましく、2種以上併用することがより好ましい。(C)成分の配合量は、(B)成分の粘性により大幅に減量が可能で、(A)成分における(a)、(b)および(c)の合計量100重量部に対して0.1~10重量部、好ましくは0.5~7重量部である。0.1重量部より少ないと安定なシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションとはなり難く、10重量部を超えるとシリコーンゴムスポンジの耐熱後の物理特性が著しく低下するので、いずれも好ましくない。

[0020]

かかる(A)成分、(B)成分、(C)成分から成るシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションは、例えば次のような方法で製造することができる。所定量の(A)液状シリコーンゴム組成物と所定量の(B)水溶性ポリマーを含有する水と所定量の(C)乳化剤を高速機拌ミキサーに投入し、所定時間機拌混合するか、あるいは(A)成分中の(a)成分、(B)水溶性高分子を含有する水、(C)乳化剤の各所定量を高速機拌ミキサーに投入し、所定時間機拌混合した後に、所定量の(A)成分中の(b)成分、(c)成分を機拌混合してもよい。ここで使用するミキサーとしてはホモミキサー、パドルミキサー、へつシェルミキサー、ホモデイスパー、コロイドミキサー、真空混合機拌ミキサーあるいは2軸押出機等が例示されるが、安定なエマルションが得られるものであれば、特に限定されない。

[0021]

かかるシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションが、混合時に気泡を巻き込んでいる時は脱気後、例えば、圧縮成形金型で、常温~120℃、好ましくは50~100℃の温度で硬化して湿潤状態のシリコーンゴムスポンジ様成形体を形成させ、次に150~250℃の2次加熱処理で湿潤状態のシリコーンゴムスポンジ成形体から水を除去することにより、セルが均一でしかも細かく、寸法精度のよいシリコーンゴムスポンジを得ることができる。また、シリコーンゴム用エマルションをロッド状にノズルから押出して、例えば80~100℃の熱水中で硬化させ、それを熱風乾燥して紐状のシリコーンゴムスポンジを作製することもできる。

[0022]

【実施例】

以下、本発明を実施例、比較例により詳細に説明する。以下の記載において、部とあるのは重量部を、%とあるのは重量%をそれぞれ意味し、また粘度は25℃での値を示す。シリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションならびにシリコーンゴムスポンジの各特性は下記の条件で測定した。

- ・乳化状態: 所定の時間機拌混合後、目視により外観で乳化の状態を判定した。
- ・スポンジの密度; シリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションをシート状に成形硬化した 後に熱風乾燥し、得られた成形シートを一定直径のポンチで打ち抜き、その打ち抜いたゴ ム片の重量と厚みを測定し、重量/体積(g/cm³)を密度として算出した。
- ・寸法精度: 熱風乾燥後の成形シート厚を (mm) を熱風乾燥前の硬化成形シート厚さ (mm) で割った寸法比を寸法精度として算出した。
- ・セル径: 拡大鏡により観察した。

[0023]

実施例1~3

分子鎮両末端がジメチルビニルシロキシ基で封鎖された粘度10,000mPa・sのジメチルポリシロキサン(ビニル基含有量0.14%) [(a)成分] 100部、比表面積200m² /gのヒュームドシリカ20部、シリカ処理剤としてヘキサメチルジシラザン5部、水1部を加えて混合機で均一に混合し、180℃、減圧下で2時間熱処理を行い、流動性のある液状シリコーンゴムベースを調製した。このベース100部に、両末端トリメチルシロキシ基封鎖ジメチルシロキサン/メチルハイドロジェンシロキサン共重合体(ケイ素原子結合水素含有量0.8%) [(b)成分] 0.5部と塩化白金酸とジビニルテ 50

8/18/2006

トラメチルジシロキサンとの白金績体 [(c)成分] 0.1部 (白金濃度 0.4%) と反応抑止剤として3,5ージメチルー1ーペキシルー3オール0.1部を加えて均一に混合して液状シリコーンゴム組成物を得た。この液状シリコーンゴム組成物に水溶性ポリマーであるポリアクリル酸ソーダを含有する水(水溶性ポリマー含有量 1.0%)、非イオン界面括性剤としてHLB値 6.6のポリオキシエチレンジラウレート、HLB値 10.4のポリオキシエチレンジオレエートを表1に示す配合比 [前記液状シリコーンゴム組成物中の(a)、(b) および(c) 成分の合計量 100部に対する配合比]で、市販のアビテックスミキサー((株)マツバラ社製)に投入し、回転数 9000 rpmで10分間混合して、それぞれシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションを開製した。

[0024]

なに、これら気泡混入のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションから気泡を除くため真空ポンプで脱気した後に、厚さ2mmのシート状金型に流し込み、90℃、10分間かけて硬化し、湿潤状態のシリコーンゴムスポンジ様成形シートを得た。これら成形シートを150℃の熱風式オープンに入れ、1時間かけて熱風乾燥し、それぞれシート状のシリコーンゴムスポンジを得た。その密度、寸法精度およびセル径を測定し、表1に示した。この結果から、本発明によるシリコーンゴムスポンジはセルの均一性もよく、寸法精度に優れるものであった。

[0025]

比較例 1~2

水溶性ポリマーを含まない以外はすべて実施例1、2の手順に従い、表1の配合比でシリ²⁰コーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションの関製を行ったが、安定なエマルションが作製できず、湿潤状態のシリコーンゴムスポンジ様成形体を得ることができなかった。

比較例3

実施例1~3の液状シリコーンゴム組成物100部、吸水性ポリマー(三洋化成工業社製のアクリル酸塩重合体部分ナトリウム塩架橋物)を含有する水(吸水性ポリマー2.0%)120部、ポリオキシエチレンジラウレート7部を加えて混合し、シリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションを調製し、実施例1~3の方法で硬化、熱風乾燥し、シリコーンゴムスポンジを作製した結果を表1に示した。

[0026]

【表 1】

	実施例1	実施例2	実施例3	比較例1	比較例2	比較例3
液状シリコーンゴム組成物	100	100	190	100	100	100
(部)(*)	IM					
水溶性ポリマー(1.0%)を	120	180	120			
含有する水(部)						
吸水性ポリマー(2, 0%)を				:		120
含有する水(部)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
水(部)				60	60	
ポリオキシエチレンジオレエ	0.6	3.0	0.6		12	
ート(部)						
ポリオキシエチレンジラウレ	2.5	2.5		18		7
ート(都)						
乳化状態	乳化	乳化	乳化	乳化せず	乳化せず	乳化
密度	0.58	0.48	0.61			0.57
寸法精度	1.0	1.0	0.99			0.99
セル怪(mm)	0.1~02	01-02	0.1以下			0.2~0.8

10

20

(*)(a)(b)および(c)の合計量100部

[0027]

実施例4

分子鎖両末端がジメチルビニルシロキシ基で封鎖された粘度40,000mPa・sのメ 30 チルビニルポリシロキサンポリマー (ビニル基含有量 0. 14%) [(a) 成分] 100 部に、ジメチルジクロロシランで表面処理したアエロジルR-972(日本アエロジル社 製)20部を加えて均一に混合し、180℃で2時間熱処理を行って、流動性のある液状 シリコーンベースを調製した。このベース100部に、両末端トリメチルシロキシ基封鎖 ジメチルシロキサン/メチルハイドロジェンシロキサン共重合体(ケイ素原子結合水素含 有量 O. 8%) [(b) 成分] O. 5部と塩化白金酸とジビニルテトラメチルジシロキサ ンとの白金錯体 [(c) 成分] 0.1部 (白金濃度0.4%) と反応抑止剤として3.5 ージメチルー1-ヘキシルー3オール0、1部を加えて均一に混合して液状シリコーンゴ ム組成物を得た。この液状シリコーンゴム組成物に前記の(a)、(b)および(c)の 合計量100部に対する配合比として、水溶性ポリマーであるポリアクリル酸ソーダを含 有する水(水溶性ポリマー含有量 2%) 120部、高級アルコール系非イオン界面活性剤 としてHLB10、5のサンノニックSS-50(三洋化成工業社製)2、5部、HLB 12、8のサンノニックSS-70(三洋化成工業社製)2、5部を容器に計量し、T. K. ホモミクサーMARKII2、5型(特殊機化工業社製)を使用して、回転数500 0 r pmで5分間かけて混合し、シリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションを調製した。 [0028]

このシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションを真空ポンプで脱気した後に、厚さ2mmのシート状金型に流し込み、90℃で15分かけて硬化し、湿潤状態のシリコーンゴムスポンジ様成形シートを得た。これら成形シートを実施例1と同様な方法で熱風乾燥し、シリコーンゴムスポンジを得た。その密度、寸法精度およびセル径を測定した。その結果、密 50

度は0.59、寸法精度は0.98、セル径は0.05~0.1mmであった。 【0029】

比較例4

実施例4において、水溶性ポリマーの替わりに吸水性ポリマーとしてアクリル酸塩重合体部分ナトリウム塩架橋物でゲル化させた水(吸水性ポリマー含有量 0.3%) 120部を使用する以外は全て実施例4と同条件で実施した結果、密度は0.58、寸法精度は0.98、セル径は0.2~1.0mmであった。

実施例 5

沈降シリカ系の液状シリコーンゴム組成物DY35-700A/B(東レ・ダウコーニング・シリコーン社製)100部に、水溶性ポリマーとしてポリアクリル酸ソーダを含有す 10 る水(水溶性ポリマー含有量2%)120部、高級アルコール系非イオン界面活性剤としてサンノニックSS-50 2.5部、サンノニックSS-70 2.5部を容器に計量し、T.K.ホモミキサーを使用し、回転数5000rpmで5分間がけて混合し、シリコーンゴム用エマルションを調製した後、実施例4と同様な方法で、脱気、硬化、熱風乾燥し、シリコーンゴムスポンジを得た。測定の結果、密度は0.99、寸法精度は0.9%、セル径は0.1mm以下であった。

[0030]

【発明の効果】

本発明のシリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルション組成物は(A)成分~(C)成分を含み、エマルションの状態で硬化して、湿潤状態のシリコーンゴムスポンジ様成形体を形成で 20 きるという特徴を有する。また本発明のシリコーンゴムスポンジの製造方法は湿潤状態のシリコーンゴムスポンジ様成形体を熱風乾燥してシリコーンゴムスポンジとなるので、金型形状の追従性も良く、かつ寸法精度も良好で、セルの均一性に優れ、しかもセルの細かいシリコーンゴムスポンジを効率よく製造できるという特徴を有する。

[手続補正書]

[提出日] 平成16年1月28日(2004.1.28)

【手続補正1】

【補正対象審類名】明細審

【補正対象項目名】0027

【補正方法】変更

【補正の内容】

[0 0 2 7]

実施例4

分子鎖両末端がジメチルビニルシロキシ基で封鎖された粘度40、000mPa・sのメ チルビニルポリシロキサンポリマー (ビニル基含有量 0、14%) [(a) 成分] 100 部に、ジメチルジクロロシランで表面処理したアエロジルR-972(旦本アエロジル社 製)20部を加えて均一に混合し、180℃で2時間熱処理を行って、流動性のある液状 シリコーンベースを調製した。このベース100部に、両末端トリメチルシロキシ基封鎖 ジメチルシロキサン/メチルハイドロジェンシロキサン共重合体(ケイ素原子結合水素含 有量 0.8%) [(b) 成分] 0.5部と塩化白金酸とジピニルテトラメチルジシロキサ ンとの白金鐺体 [(c) 成分] 0. 1部 (白金巖度0. 4%) と反応抑止剤として3. 5 ージメチルー1-ヘキシルー3オール0.1部を加えて均一に混合して液状シリコーンゴ ム組成物を得た。この液状シリコーンゴム組成物に前記の(a)、(b)および(c)の 合計量100部に対する配合比として、水溶性ポリマーであるポリアクリル酸ソーダを含 有する水(水溶性ポリマー含有量2%)120部、高級アルコール系非イオン界面活性剤 としてHLB10.5のサンノニツクSS-50(三洋化成工業社製)2.5部、HLB 12.8のサンノニックSS-70 (三洋化成工業社製) 2.5 部を容器に計量し、T. K、ホモミクサーMARKII2.5型(特殊機化工業社製)を使用して、回転数500 Orpmで5分間かけて混合し、シリコーンゴムスポンジ用エマルションを調製した。 【手続補正2】

JP 2004-143332 A 2004.5.20

(10)

【補正対象書類名】明細審 【補正対象項目名】 0 0 2 9 【補正方法】変更 【補正の内容】 [0029]

比較例4

実施例4において、水溶性ポリマーの替わりに吸水性ポリマーとしてアクリル酸塩重合体 部分ナトリウム塩架橋物でゲル化させた水(吸水性ポリマー含有量 0.3%)120部を 使用する以外は全て実施例4と同条件で実施した結果、密度は0.58、寸法精度は0. 98、セル径は0.2~1.0mmであった。

実施例 5

沈降シリカ系の液状シリコーンゴム組成物DY35-700A/B(東レ・ダウコーニン グ・シリコーン社製)100部に、水溶性ポリマーとしてポリアクリル酸ソーダを含有す る水(水溶性ポリマー含有量 2%) 120部、高級アルコール系非イオン界面活性剤とし マサンノニックSS-59 2.5部、サンノニックSS-70 2.5部を容器に計量 し、T. K. ホモミクサーを使用し、回転数5000rpmで5分間かけて混合し、シリ コーンゴム用エマルションを翻製した後、実施例4と同様な方法で、脱気、硬化、熱風乾 燥し、シリコーンゴムスポンジを得た。測定の結果、密度は0.59、寸法精度は0.99、セル径は0、1mm以下であった。

(11)

プロントページの続き

(72)発明者 濱田 光男 福井県坂井郡金津町伊井 1 1 - 1 - 1 新道線能工業株式会社 S C 事業部内 F ターム(参考) 4F074 AA47 AA91 AA95 AA97 AC32 AD13 AG20 AH04 BA34 CC04Y CC28Y DA02 DA03 DA39 41002 BG01Y CP04X CP12W D1016 GJ02 GN00 HA07